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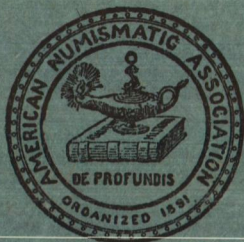
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No 11

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

NOVEMBER, 1925



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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The Earliest Known Overdates on Coins.

By CHARLES N. SCHMALL, New York City.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Detroit, Mich., August 21 to 27, 1925.)

When your President invited me to contribute a paper to the proceedings of this annual assembly of our fraternity, I was at a loss in regard to the choice of a topic to discourse upon. The diversity of interests motivating the collecting activities of our members, whether geographical, artistic, local, patriotic or historical, had to be considered. I also had in mind the foreign numismatists who have recently joined our Association, thus imparting to it something of an international character. Accordingly, I selected the title given above, in the belief that it might prove of some interest not only to our own associates in this audience, whose collections embrace large sequences of consecutive dates, but also to our worthy European confreres. Besides, the subject of early overdates has enough points of intimate contact with our modern currency to justify a paper on its own account.



No. 1.

During the past ten years I have been specializing in the mediaeval coins of Europe bearing the earliest dates. My interest in this branch of numismatics is due to two reasons:

1. These coins depict very vividly the early struggle of the Hindoo-Arabic numerals for recognition.
2. They illustrate the various successive changes undergone by these numbers before they assumed their modern forms.

My studies in this field received a great impetus from a monograph written by our fellow member, Albert R. Frey, of New York, and published in 1914 in the American Journal of Numismatics under the title of "The Dated European Coinage Prior to 1501."

Many people are under the impression that the number system of ten digits in common use today for arithmetical and commercial calculations are as old as the human race. They are greatly surprised to learn that this notation did not come into general use until the fifteenth century and wonder how the world ever got along without it. In this case, as in other problems

of human progress, "necessity was the mother of invention." These numerals were invented when the pressing need for a change from the old system of Roman numbers became acute and when the cumbersome Latin symbols no longer sufficed for the daily transactions of a growing civilization.

The first nine digits of the Arabic number system were introduced into Europe in the tenth century. Strange to say, the zero was the last of the ten symbols invented. The lack of this sign greatly hampered the use of



No. 2.

the new notation, and for three centuries very little headway in spreading the new method was made. The advent of the cipher in the thirteenth century was an indispensable forward step. The practical utility and economy of the system now began to attract the attention of scholars, merchants and travelers. The wide variations in the shapes of some of the figures in different parts of Europe offered obstacles to their general adoption. By the end of the fourteenth century the numerals began to assume definite



No. 3.

recognized forms which made them more suitable for use in commerce and correspondence. Even then they were used very sparingly for several reasons:

(1). They were not perfectly understood, especially the decimal ideas involved. That the system was hard to grasp is proved by several instances of blundered dates on coins as late as the sixteenth century, of which I shall treat in a future paper.

(2). The conservative tendencies of the cultured classes of European society made them cling to the old order of things.

To people accustomed to the Latin notation, the simplest calculations in the new system were difficult to perform.

The basic idea of the modern notation, viz., a place value for each figure progressing from left to right in decimal ratios, took root very slowly. Thus, take the number 2345. Any child knows that this in reality stands for the sum of four addends, namely, two times 1000, plus three times 100, plus



No. 4.

four times 10, plus five times 1. This simple notion required a hundred years to gain ground. On the coinage of Europe it did not take a firm hold until the last quarter of the fifteenth century. After the invention of printing the knowledge of these numbers was propagated more rapidly than had been the case before the use of printed books was possible.



No. 5.

Having given this brief introduction to the history of the modern numerals, I now come to the discussion of overdates themselves.

To a collector of United States coins whose series is, comparatively speaking, one of the younger monetary systems of the world, an overdate is always an object of more than passing interest. It arouses his curiosity, stimulates his imagination and provides an incentive to further thought. It presents a theme for inquiry, a question for investigation, a problem for research.

It is something to be examined, pondered, compared and studied. Especially is this the case where a similar coin bearing the earlier date of the two is non-existent. Take the case of the United States half dollar dated 1805 over 1804. The non-existence of the 1804 variety leads to some interesting inferences.

The elucidation and clarification of an overdate is not a dry matter. An overdate tells a curious story. It is a reminder of a busy time at the issuing mint; of a day when an assigned task had to be completed on short notice. It recalls a period of storm and stress, of feverish activity. It tells of an occasion when a die had to be made ready hastily. A changed date is mute



No. 6.

evidence of a time when economy had to be practiced in the use of time, labor and materials; when a die-sinker was absent or incapacitated and a subordinate had to proceed with a new coinage by punching a numeral into an existing die; when one of several dated dies available was not required and therefore kept until the following year; when work on a die progressed so slowly or was begun so late in the year that a new year had appeared on the calendar before the contemplated coinage could be struck off; when a die was prepared in advance in anticipation of an emergency which did not arise.

An explanation of an overdate is not hard to find. Most overdates show an interval of one year. When a lapse of several years is indicated it may



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signify a reissue of an earlier type. From whatever angle it is surveyed, an overdate is a problem full of human interest.

Some collectors may regard an altered date, from an artistic standpoint, as a blemish or defect, marring the beauty of a coin; others may view it as an added attraction and treasure it all the more highly. Some will take keen delight in a close study of all its phases. From whatever standpoint it is regarded, it is a feature not to be overlooked.

From a numismatic standpoint, it may denote an inconsistency in plan; an uncertainty of time; an indecision in purpose. From a practical point of view it may be looked upon as an imperfection of technique. From the chronological and historical side it is not devoid of attraction. A study of overdates is a study in numismatic vicissitudes.

The overdate has now disappeared from the coinages of the world, probably never to return. With it have gone two other obsolete anomalies, namely, the muling of dies and the posthumous coinage in the name of departed rulers, both of which arose under the same circumstances as overdates.

Most collectors have an idea that overdates are a modern outgrowth of mint procedure. It will therefore surprise them to learn that the practice



No. 8.

had its inception in the fifteenth century, as will be seen from an examination of the specimens I shall exhibit in illustration of this paper. That this economical expedient of utilizing an old die for a new coinage should have occurred to the minds of mint officials at so early a stage in the development of dated coinage is indeed remarkable. Its use goes back almost as far as the appearance of the numerals themselves on coins. It came at a time when the Roman numerars were still strong in their hold on the people.



No. 9.

In the mind of a European collector an altered date does not excite so much wonder as it does here, because he encounters it more frequently.

In the United States series there is a larger number of overdates than might be expected, in view of the fact that there seems to have been no disinclination to cut new dies when necessary instead of resorting to the redating of old ones. Thus, while there are more than sixty varieties of the

copper cent of 1794, none are from redated dies of the preceding year. Thus, many collectors may wonder why the process of redating of dies was ever adopted and who first conceived the idea.

The United States half dollar mentioned above is really a first issue rather than a reissue from the die dated 1805 over 1804.

I may say, in passing, that when I began to run across overdates on coins struck as early as the fifteenth century, something I had not believed pos-



No. 10.

sible even in my fondest dreams, my enthusiasm for this series was unbounded.

The earliest dated European coin known is a grossus of the town of Jungheit, near Aachen, bearing the date 1373 in Roman numbers. The first coin bearing a date in Arabic numerals was issued in 1424 by the abbott of St. Gallen in Switzerland. It is called a plappart. The next piece in this



No. 11.

class is a groschen of the city of Graz, in Styria, dated (14)43, only the last two numerals appearing on the coin. This has been misread as (14)45 by Mr. Frey. In 1456 a fairly regular series along this line began in Austria. However, the most noteworthy sequence of this kind was inaugurated in Flanders, Brabant and Gueldres in 1474 by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. It is in the last-named group that we find the earliest known overdates.



No. 12.

Of the many instances of recut dates existing in the United States series it is not my intention to speak here. My purpose has been to call attention to the few early overdates I have met with in my studies of European coins of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Having concluded the historical and narrative portions of my article, I shall now proceed to describe the coins I have selected to illustrate the subject of this paper. All the specimens are from my own collection and most

of them are either unpublished or very rare, some being unique. I have also included examples showing the two perfect dates involved in each combination wherever such specimens were available.

The coins bearing the earliest known overdates are the following:



No. 13.

1. **Brabant.** Mary of Burgundy (1477-1482). Double briquet dated 1478 over 1477. Note—The figure 8 has been incised twice over the last 7, both vertically and horizontally.

2. **Brabant.** Double briquet dated 1481 over 1480.

3. **Flanders.** Mary of Burgundy, double briquet dated 1478 over 1477.



No. 14.

4. **Gueldres.** Charles of Egmont (1492-1538). Double sol dated (14)97 over (14)96. Note—This may be (14)96 over (14)95 as the figure 5 also has a form resembling the modern 7.

5. **Cleves.** John II (1481-1521). Double groschen dated 1508 over 1507.



No. 15.

6. **Lithuania.** Sigismund I (1506-1548). Half groschen dated (15)13 over (15)12.

7. **Poland.** Sigismund I (1506-1548). Half groschen dated 1509 over 1507.

8. **Brabant.** Copper jeton dated 1511 over 1501, issued on the fifth anniversary of the death of Philip the Fair. (Dugniolle No. 950.)

9. **Mecklenburg.** Albert VII (1503-1547). Double schilling dated 1523 over 1522. Note—The figure 3 has been incised to the right of the last 2 instead of over it, thus showing five figures in the date.

10. **England.** Elizabeth (1558-1602). Threepence dated 1576 over 1575. Note—Same type of overdate as preceding example, but more clearly discernible.

11. **England.** Milled sixpence dated 1564 over 1562.

12. **England.** Hammered sixpence dated 1591 over 1590.

13. **Venice.** Girolamo Priuli (1559-1567). Osella dated 1565 over 1564.

14. **Flanders.** So-called Venus jeton in copper dated 1527 over 1521.

15. **Gueldres.** Charles the Bold (1473-1476). Half briquet dated 1475 over 1474 struck at Roermond. Note—Perhaps merely a recut figure 5 rather than an overdate.

Why Collect?

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Detroit, Mich., August 21 to 27, 1925.)

The collecting of coins, paper money, tokens, store cards, medals, stamps, checks, autographs, books, book plates, postcards, flintlock guns, butterflies, plants and a hundred and one other articles by men, women and children is started and continued because the objects they are collecting have a particular interest to them, and as they want to find out more about them they continue to obtain the particular items that are somewhat different from the ones they have, endeavoring to find out more about the things that have attracted their attention, studying the causes of variations, types, details of production, etc.

It may be a coin that is no longer current, like the old Spanish piece-of-eight, its subdivisions, the four real, two, one and half real pieces, these having been a legal tender in the United States for over seventy-five years, and which was the principal specie of one hundred years ago in America. The one real piece, called a bit or levy, passed as 12½ cents; the half real, a flip or flipennybit, passed as 6¼ cents.

In November, 1804, the Philadelphia Bank directors received a special deposit of \$50,000 in Spanish silver dollars, the bank agreeing to return it in such dollars, provided it was not drawn against, and "suffered to remain three months undrawn for."

With the improvement and development of machinery it is no longer necessary that a man must work all the time that is not needed for rest, but he may devote a part of his time at some study or recreation; therefore, we have the eight-hour day in many trades, and may in the future have the six-hour day in order to get the needed things and also the luxuries, thus providing each one with time for the collecting and study of such things as appeal to his fancy, about which the more he knows the more he wishes to find out.

Coins and paper money being the tools of exchange provided by the different Governments of the world for the peoples' use as a means of exchange for their products, its origin, development, forms, types, materials and manufacture are all most interesting subjects for study. Therefore, the individual who wants to know more about the tools of exchange starts to collect copper, silver, nickel, platinum, brass, aluminum and gold coins and medals, and tries to discover the reason for their adoption and use.

After having satisfied himself in the study of coins, he may investigate the cause of the development and use of paper money, which is today conceded to be the most convenient medium of exchange, together with the check, draft and acceptance and other paper forms that have been used in the past.

Paper money is the development of the written obligation, the promise to pay, or the written order to pay, the forms of which in use today are the note or check of the individual, firm or corporation, and the different forms provided by Governments.

The paper money in use today provided by the United States Government,

and in use as a means of exchange, are the greenbacks, silver certificates, gold certificates, national bank notes and Federal Reserve notes, but when you endeavor to find the wherefore of these different issues in simultaneous use, the answer is not as easy as the man on the street might think.

The person who starts to collect and study what he obtains never has any time that he cannot occupy usefully. When arranging his treasures, cataloging and studying them, time flies, his mind is actively employed, excluding the worries or incidents of his vocation, vitalizing his brain by exercising it on different subjects, for "variety is the spice of life."

Why Our Early Silver Issues Are Growing So Scarce.

By THEODORE J. VENN.

Numismatists in general, and especially those who have been in the habit of scanning coin auction catalogues and dealers' fixed-price lists, have no doubt been surprised during the last year or two at the comparatively few offerings of our early silver issues except in those few instances when some large or well-known collection was thrown upon the market. In the dollar series, except in the case of the 1795, 1796 and 1797 issues, the paucity has so far not become as pronounced as in the smaller denominations, although coins listed as very good or better show a considerable decrease in numbers.

In the half dollar series one cannot help noting the small number of 1794 coins now being offered. Formerly this 1794 date was frequently listed, and in very good condition could be purchased at anywhere from \$3.50 to \$5. When a similar coin is now offered at a public sale it usually brings from \$12 to \$15. Among the other more common issues which show a strong tendency toward growing scarcity are the halves from 1795 to 1807 in very good or better condition, also the coins from 1808 to 1825 in very fine to uncirculated states of preservation. Many of the quarter dollars down to about 1830 have also recently shown indications of a growing shortage in the finer grades.

But what probably has become most noticeable is the scarcity of offerings in dimes and half dimes down to the year 1805, even in good or very good condition, and of some of the later dates that run from very fine to uncirculated.

Collectors have attributed this growing scarcity in our early silver issues to various causes, not the least of which is the increase in the ranks of the numismatists since the World War. That this is one of the contributing factors may be accepted as a certainty; but there is another and a greater one that has not been given the consideration it deserves. This is the advent of the new specialist—the "century" collector—whose numerical strength appears to have grown rapidly within the past two years.

In coin collecting, as in most everything else, post-war conditions have brought about many changes. Formerly the beginner first endeavored to secure the more common later issues and gradually worked his way up to the earlier and rarer coinage, while now many of them aim to procure the early ones first, knowing there will be little difficulty later in obtaining most of the others later. This reversal of the former procedure naturally also makes itself felt on all the early American coins.

But, after all, it is the "century" specialist—the collector who shows an active interest only in those coins which have celebrated their hundredth birthday—who has made the heaviest inroads on our earlier silver as well as gold and copper issues. And, as before stated, he appears to be increasing rather than diminishing in numbers.

THERE'S NO ACCOUNTING FOR A COW'S APPETITE.

A cow slaughtered yesterday at Louis M. Berman's place, 45 Concord street, Pawtucket, had in its stomach a penny copper piece dated 1819. How the ancient coin got there Mr. Berman cannot say. It is the size of a quarter. —Clipping from Providence (R. I.) Tribune.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations } R.—Right end illustration.
 } C.—Central illustration on note.
 } L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

(Massachusetts was one of the Original Thirteen States of the Union.)

ABINGDON.

Abingdon Bank.

1. \$1. R., female with a flag in clouds, three cherubs around her, 1 above. L., female seated with arms around a figure 1, 1 below.
2. \$2. R., State arms, 2 above. L., three cows, one lying down, man plowing with oxen, and two men fishing, 2 below.
3. \$3. R., female seated on a bale, holding a die on which is a figure 3. L., State arms, female seated each side, THREE below; cherub on right center.
4. \$5. C., female with sheaf kneeling in a V. R., female erect with arm on a figure 5, FIVE above. L., female flying with arms around the neck of an eagle, 5 below.
5. \$10. R., portrait of Adams, TEN above. L., female seated holding a key; ships, eagle, safe, etc., 10 below.
6. \$20. C., female seated between 2 and 0 holding a rake. R., female seated with horn of plenty, 20 above and below. L., female standing with a spear, 20 above.
7. \$50. C., man and woman seated, with rake, hammer and horn of plenty. R., a cherub steering a sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
8. \$100. C., spread eagle on the limb of a tree; cars and canal boats. R., female seated holding rake, 100 above. L., Vulcan seated with hammer, anvil, etc., 100 above.

ADAMS.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank. (Closed or failed before 1848.)

AMHERST.

Amherst Bank.

9. \$2. Have no description. (Dated 1832.)
10. \$5. Perkins stereotype steel plate, January 6, 1835. L., MASSACHUSETTS across.
11. \$10. Have no description.

Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Company. (Chartered in May 1851.)

Hillsborough Bank.

12. 50c. Have no description.

ANDOVER.

Andover Bank.

13. \$1. C., train. R., portrait of Samuel Farrar, 1 above. L., female with scales, 1 above.

14. \$2. C., three females. R., portrait of Samuel Farrar, 2 above. L., Goddess of Liberty with flag and shield, TWO above.
15. \$3. C., three females seated, wheel and blacksmith tools below. R., Indian with bow, 3 above. L., male portrait, 3 above.
16. \$3. C., three females seated. R., portrait of Samuel Farrar, 3 above. L., State arms, 3 above.
17. \$3. C., steamship. R., female with bow and arrow, THREE below, 3 at left. L., THREE above, 3 below.
18. \$5. C., spread eagle and shield. R., portrait of Samuel Farrar, 5 above. L., three females, FIVE below.
19. \$10. C., an angel in clouds blowing a trumpet, globe, eagle, and flags. R., Justice, 10 above. L., portrait of Samuel Farrar, 10 above.
20. \$20. C., a woman holding a child, four haymakers resting, and men loading hay. R., female Indian seated holding a shield, pole, and cap, 20 above. L., portrait of Samuel Farrar, 20 above.
21. \$50. C., Landing of Columbus. R., female portrait, 50 above. L., female holding a sheaf and shading her eyes, 50 below.
22. \$100. C., female portrait. R., female portrait, 100 above. L., female seated, eagle, flags, etc., 100 below.
23. \$500. C. of right half, female seated on a box, a female kneeling holding a sheaf, and a female reclining holding a rudder; merchandise, ships, and cars. R., 500 above and below. L., Indian princess, 500 above.
24. \$1000. C. of left half, two females seated, harbor, shipping and cars. R., 1000 above and below.



No. 10.

ATHOL.**Millers River Bank.**

25. \$1. C., 1 and red circle. R., ONE, 1 above and below. L., female seated on the ground, female behind her scattering flowers.
26. \$1. Same as above, red tinted.
27. \$2. C., two lathework ovals. R., Indian woman and child, 2 above. L., river, trees, bridge, cars, TWO and 2 on red die above.
28. \$2. Same as No. 27, red tinted.
29. \$3. C., lathework triangle. R., THREE, 3 above and below. L., man, woman, two boys, lamb and sheaf, 3 above.
30. \$3. C., 3 on a red die, otherwise same as No. 29.
31. \$3. Same as No. 29, red tinted.
32. \$5. C., man shoeing horse in blacksmith shop. R., large star with five points and red 5 in center, V above. L., 5, FIVE above and below.
33. \$10. C., female seated on right with elbow on a shield containing ship and plow; female with scroll seated on the left. R., portrait of Washington, 10 above. L., shield with officers' names.
34. \$10. L., officers' names at bottom and 10 on a red die above, balance the same as No. 33.
35. \$20. C., female portrait. R., locomotive, 20 above. L., three men giving grain to a female seated in clouds above them; anvil, flag and eagle, TWENTY above.

36. \$50. C., L on round die. R., eagle on a limb, 50 above. L., five females seated in clouds, FIFTY above.

ATTLEBOROUGH.

Attleborough Bank.

37. \$1. C., large 1. R., cattle, man on horseback, etc., 1 above, ONE below. L., train coming to the right, and city, 1 below.
 38. \$2. R., female portrait, 2 above, TWO below. L., man on a horse, man with scythe, and dog by his side; cattle, barn, and load of hay, 2 below.
 39. \$3. C., 3. R., spread eagle, 3 above, THREE below. L., female holding sheaf; reapers, house and mill, 3 below.
 40. \$5. C., female seated and a cherub on each side of a figure 5, a cherub in the middle; medallion head at left. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., boy seated with a scythe and hat, 5 above and below.
 41. \$5. Man harvesting corn on right end, balance same as No. 40.
 42. \$10. C., female flying in the clouds with an eagle and shield. R., male portrait, 10 above. L., portrait of J. Q. Adams, 10 above.
 43. \$10. Lower center, man at work, house and bridge. R., man harvesting grain, balance same as No. 42.
 44. \$20. C., eagle and plow on a shield, female seated each side, factory, cars, steamboat, etc. R., male portrait, 20 above, XX below. L., spread eagle, 20 above, XX below.
 45. \$50. C., eagle bearing aloft persons with arms extended, a cherub under each arm, State arms below. R., female seated, 50 above and below. L., female bust, 50 above and below.
 46. \$100. C., male and female seated, horn of plenty between them, 100 each side. R., reaper with rake and grain. L., female seated.

BARNSTABLE.

Barnstable Bank.

BARRE.

Barre Bank.

(Barre and North Brookfield Railroad Company chartered May 2, 1852.)

BELCHERTOWN.

Farmers Bank.

47. \$1. Perkins plate; note dated 1826, Dec. 1.
 48. \$1. Perkins plate; note dated 1829, March 1.
 49. \$2. Perkins plate; 2 on four corners; No. 758; dated Aug. 15, 1827.
 50. \$10. Perkins plate; dated 1825.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

BEVERLY.

Bass River Bank (Failed in 1860).

51. \$1. C., view of Beverly bridge and Beverly. R., stemship, 1 above, ONE below. L., sailor and merchandise, ONE above, 1 below.
 52. \$2. C., wharf scene and city. R., 2 above and below. L., two horses, 2 above and below.
 53. \$2. C., same as No. 51. R., cows, 2 above and below. L., horses, 2 above and below.
 53. \$3. C., same as No. 51. R., farmer, sailor, and blacksmith, 3 above. L., female, 3 above and below.
 54. \$5. C., sailor seated on left of a shield with 5 on it, Indian seated on right; a female seated on each side of a shield surmounted by an eagle. R., five females around a figure 5, 5 above. L., female seated holding scales, bale, etc., 5 below.
 55. \$5. C., bust of Webster, sailor, Indian and two females. R., group of females and 5, 5 above. L., female, 5 below.

- 56. \$10. R., fountain in form of a cherub with a dolphin's tail, X above. L., female seated, shield, horn of plenty, farmer reclining, church, and house, 10 above.
- 57. \$20. C., female, railroad and steamship. R., XX, 20 above. L., 20, TWENTY above and below.
- 58. \$50. C., shipping, etc. R., sailor with chart, 50 above. L., female, 50 above.
- 59. \$100. C., wheels and bales. R., female churning, C above. L., ships and other vessels, 100 above and below.

Beverly Bank.

- 60. \$1. C., men in top of large figure 1. R., female holding grain and leaning on a fence, 1 above. L., female seated, barrel, cars, vessel, and canal lock, 1 below.
- 61. \$1. C., a ship with topsails hoisted, a sloop, steamboat and other vessels. R., female seated on the ground embracing an ornamental figure 1, 1 above. L., ONE, a female holding a distaff, with arm resting on top of ornamental figure 1 above, a cherub holding an oval on which is a figure 1 below.
- 62. \$1. This is No. 252 of the Georgia list altered on the Beverly Bank, a note of the Southern Bank of Bainbridge. The notes of this bank were altered on many Northern banks.
- 63. \$2. C., men in top of large figure 2. R., female seated, 2 on TWO above and below. L., boy washing sheep; man, dog, and boy driving sheep, 2 below.
- 64. \$2. R., two females seated, a pile of fruit between them, 2 above. L., female reclining wrapped in a flag and holding a pole and cap; bale, eagle, and vessel, 2 above and below.
- 65. \$3. C., large 3. R., female with flowers, THREE above and below. L., a man on a horse, boy, cattle, dog, and load of hay, 3 below.
- 66. \$3. C., portrait of Webster. R., a ship with signals at her mast-head; 3 above. L., three females seated, one on a bale, distaff, quadrant, wand, and sickle.
- 67. \$3. R., female, 3 above, THREE below. L., farming scene, 3 below.
- 68. \$5. C., female and cherub in front of large V. R., girl with basket of flowers, 5 above. L., spread eagle on a shield, FIVE below.
- 69. \$5. C., two females seated on each side of a figure 5 and a female erect behind it. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., a sailor hoisting a flag, FIVE above.
- 70. \$10. C., 10. R., cherub seated in clouds holding a round tablet on which is 10, X above. L., female seated on a bale, barrels, anchor, steamship and ship.
- 71. \$10. C., large X. R., farmer holding a sickle and sheaf, 10 above. L., man seated, hammer, anvil and wheel.
- 72. \$20. C., eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., female seated with one hand on a book, 20 above.
- 73. \$20. C., cows in a brook; boy and girl. R., female with grain, 20 above. L., fowls, 20 above.
- 74. \$50. C., a man holding a restive horse by the mane, 50 each side. R., female in an oval, FIFTY above and below. L., same as right.
- 75. \$50. C., 50, MASSACHUSETTS below. R., dog and safe, 50 above. L., farmer seated on grain, sailor leaning on capstan, boy, and dog, 50 below.
- 76. \$100. C., wharf scene, men loading covered wagon with barrels, vessels and stores. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison, ONE HUNDRED across, 100 on both upper corners.
- 77. \$100. C., Washington, C each side. R., female reclining, globe, quadrant, etc.; 100 above. L., female beside State arms holding out wreath, 100 above.

BLACKSTONE.

Worcester County Bank.

- 78. \$1. C., men in top of large figure 1. R., female holding grain and leaning on a fence, 1 above. L., female seated, barrel, cars, vessel, and canal lock, 1 below.

79. \$1. C., blacksmith seated with hammer; factory and cars. R., Indian female reclining, 1 above. L., portrait of Webster, 1 above.
80. \$2. C., Indian girl erect holding wreath above bust of Washington, female erect on right, shield, bale and ship. R., portrait of Washington, 2 above. L., female seated, 2 above. Dated 1865.
81. \$2. C., men in top of large figure 2. R., female seated, 2 on TWO above and below. L., boy washing sheep, a man, boy and dog driving sheep, 2 below.
82. \$3. C., large 3. R., female with flowers, THREE above and below. L., a man on a horse, boy, cattle, dog, and load of hay, 3 below.
83. \$3. C., large 3. R., female seated, 3 above, THREE below. L., a man plowing with two oxen; farm buildings, trees and river, 3 below.
84. \$5. C., female and cherub in front of large V. R., girl with a basket of flowers, 5 above. L., spread eagle on a shield, FIVE below.
85. \$5. C., female reclining in front of a shield, milkmaid, cows, and locomotive. R., State arms, 5 above. L., train below, 5 above.
86. \$10. C., three females, representing Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. R., cherub and a dolphin, 10 above. L., a squaw, X above.
87. \$10. C., large X. R., farmer holding sickle and sheaf, with one foot resting on a stone, (this particular farmer held this position on many of the old State bank notes), 10 above. L., man seated with hammer; anvil and wheel, TEN below.
88. \$20. C., female seated between 2 and 0 holding a rake. R., female seated with horn of plenty, 20 above and below. L., a female standing with a spear, 20 above.
89. \$20. C., 20 three times and TWENTY DOLLARS on a green die. R., cattle, telegraph line, bridge and cars, 20 above. L., girl's head, 20 above.
90. \$50. C., a man and woman seated, with rake, hammer and horn of plenty. R., cherub steering a sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
91. \$50. C., 50, FIFTY FIFTY DOLLARS and MASSACHUSETTS, on a green die. R., Henry Clay, 50 above. L., two children, 50 above.
92. \$100. C., spread eagle on the limb of a tree, cars and canal boats. R., female seated holding rake, 100 above. L., Vulcan seated with hammer and anvil, 100 above.
93. \$100. C., eagle on a bale of goods. R., female with sickle and sheaf, 100 above and below. L., men fishing, C above, 100 below.
94. \$100. C., 100, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and MASSACHUSETTS on a green die. R., dog and safe, 100 above. L., Franklin, C above.

BOSTON.

Alderman and Gore's Bank (Failed in 1861).

American Bank (Closed before 1848).

Atlantic Bank (Opened in 1828).

95. \$1. C., an eagle on a rock in the sea, ship of war and brig. R., a female seated on a barrel looking through a telescope, 1 above. L., portrait of General Taylor on a medallion figure 1.
96. \$1. C., two sailors, anchor, rope, and vessels, 1 at left. R., female seated with spyglass; vessels, 1 above. L., State arms below, 1 above.
97. \$1. Perkins plate, Aug. 1, 1845.
98. \$2. C., three-masted steamship and other ships. R., female seated on a barrel looking through a spyglass, TWO above and below. L., portrait of General Taylor, 2 above, TWO below.
99. \$2. C., Indian female, eagle, shield, and steamer, 2 at right. R., same as No. 98, TWO above. L., eagle and shield, 2 above.

100. \$3. C., sailor standing with spyglass beside capstan on vessel, 3 each side. R., female portrait, 3 above. L., female seated with spyglass; vessels, THREE below.
101. \$3. C., THREE on a frame, an eagle on a globe, female reclining on right of the frame, Indian reclining on left of the frame; 3 on a shield at left. R., sailor seated, bales, and barrel, 3 above. L., female seated on a barrel looking through a spyglass, 3 above.
102. \$5. R., mechanic holding a hammer, female seated holding a sheaf, FIVE above, 5 below. L., angel in clouds blowing a trumpet; eagle, globe and flags, portrait of General Taylor above.



No. 103.

103. \$10. C., side-view portrait of General Taylor. R., same as No. 98; 10 above. L., Minerva seated, fasces, barrel and sheaf, X below.
104. \$10. Same as No. 103, with TEN in red, dated Jan. 1, 1861.
105. \$10. C., steamer and ships at sea, BOSTON below. R., female with scales and sword, 10 above. L., female with lamp, wheel and flowers, 10 above.
106. \$20. C., female reclining with quadrant and globe, 20 each side. R., pilot boat and vessels, 20 above. L., two females, 20 above.
107. \$20. Perkins plate.
108. \$50. C., female erect with pen and tablets, a child at her feet, girl's head and 50 on a red die at right. R., man purchasing paper from newsboy; barrels, steamer, etc., 50 on red die above. L., 50 on red die, L above, FIFTY below.
109. \$50. C., female writing on a scroll, a child at her feet, a young girl at right. R., man buying a newspaper from a newsboy; merchandise and ships. L., L in upper corner.
110. \$50. Perkins plate.
111. \$100. C., two children, C each side. R., female, 100 above. L., sailor, mechanic and vessels, 100 above.
112. \$100. Perkins plate.
113. \$500. C., sailor, farmer, boy, dog, capstan, anchor, and ocean view, 500 below. R., FIVE HUNDRED, 500 above and below. L., FIVE HUNDRED, D above, 500 below.
114. \$500. C., farmer seated, a child at his side, sailor leaning against capstan, ships, 500 below. R., FIVE HUNDRED, 500 above. L., FIVE HUNDRED, D above.
115. \$500. Perkins steel plate.
116. \$1000. Perkins steel plate.

Atlas Bank (Opened in 1833).

117. \$1. C., Atlas with the world on his shoulders, 1 at right, ONE at left. R., ONE DOLLAR across. L., ONE across, 1 above and below.
118. \$2. Same as No. 117, except denomination.
119. \$3. Same as No. 117, except denomination.
120. \$5. Same as No. 117, except denomination.
121. \$10. Same as No. 117, except denomination.
122. \$20. Same as No. 117, except denomination.
123. \$50. Same as No. 117, except denomination.

124. \$100. Same as No. 117, except denomination.
125. \$500. Same as No. 117, except denomination.
126. \$1000. Same as No. 117, except denomination.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Memorial to Dr. George Francis Heath.

The memorial erected by the members of the American Numismatic Association to Dr. George F. Heath in Woodland Cemetery, Monroe, Mich., during the recent Detroit Convention has been replaced by a larger and much more shapely stone.

At the convention it was generally known that the stone which was in place when the dedication took place was a temporary one, although when it was ordered it was expected to be a permanent stone. It was especially desired that it be in position by the time the convention met, and to accomplish this it was necessary to place the order before many subscriptions had



THE HEATH MEMORIAL.

been received. The response to President Wormser's letter asking for contributions to the Memorial Fund was more general than was estimated, and a short time before the convention met it was evident that a larger sum would be subscribed than was necessary for the cost of the stone and tablet and incidental expenses. The stone that had been ordered and which had reached Detroit was found to be a little short of what was expected or desired, and when it was learned that the subscriptions would be considerably in excess of the cost, it was decided to order a larger and more suitable stone, very satisfactory arrangements having been made to that effect with those to whom the contract had been given.

The second stone was ordered, and the committee hoped to have it in place

by convention time, but it failed to reach Detroit until the day before the exercises were held—too late to be placed in position. During September the new stone was erected and the bronze tablet transferred to it.

The accompanying illustration shows the permanent stone in position. Compared with the stone illustrated in last month's issue, it will be seen



THE HEATH HOMESTEAD.

This was the first home of Dr. Heath in Monroe, in which the first issues of *The Numismatist* were printed and in which the American Numismatic Association was founded. It stands at the corner of Third and Washington streets, Monroe, Mich.



THE LATER HOME OF DR. HEATH.

This was the home of Dr. Heath from 1895 until his death, in 1908. It is No. 519 South Washington street.

that its dimensions are greater and that the top is curved, making it much more shapely. The permanent stone is from the same Vermont quarry as the temporary stone.

Through the courtesy of Donald R. Heath, son of Dr. Heath, we are able

to illustrate the two homes of Dr. Heath in Monroe, in one of which THE NUMISMATIST was first printed and in which the American Numismatic Association had its inception. This is known as the Heath homestead and stands at the corner of Third and Washington streets. This was occupied by Dr. Heath when he went to Monroe, in 1884, and in which he lived until 1895. The other house is No. 519 South Washington street, where he lived from 1895 until his death, in 1908.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS, CONTINENTAL TREASURER.

In sending the following sketch of Michael Hillegas, Continental Treasurer, Henry Russell Drowne, of New York City, writes as follows:

"It would seem that collectors ought to be interested in a little sketch of Michael Hillegas, the Treasurer of the Continental Congress and first Treasurer of the United States, also father of our paper money. His name is so little known that the first time I found it on a United States draft on France during the Revolution I was puzzled to read it aright."

July 29 might well have been observed as an anniversary of one of the least known but by no means least useful of the Revolutionary patriots. Of all the portraits that adorn the paper currency probably that of Michael Hillegas, on the \$10 gold notes, is least familiar and significant to the average citizen, says the Washington Post. In some of the foremost encyclopedias and American histories his name is not mentioned, and a compendious volume of biographical annals of the Civil Government vouchsafes nothing more about him than that he died at Philadelphia in 1804. Yet he was one of the commanding figures of the Revolution.

Born in Philadelphia, in 1728, he made a fortune as a sugar refiner, and was prominent and beneficent in municipal affairs. When Benjamin Franklin's committee of safety was formed in Pennsylvania, in 1774, he was a member of it and its treasurer, and this latter fact led to the action of the Continental Congress 150 years ago, on July 29, when it "Resolved, That Michael Hillegas and George Clymer, Esqs., be joint treasurers of the United Colonies." Clymer, a member of the Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was by far the more conspicuous man of the two, and fills a large place in history; yet he was in fact merely an assistant to Hillegas, and that for only a few months. Hillegas, on the contrary, served as Treasurer without interruption through the Revolution and under the Confederation, until the reorganization of the Government under the Constitution in 1789.

In addition, he remained active in municipal and State affairs, and in 1781 was authorized by the Pennsylvania Legislature to "revise, compare, correct and publish in one volume" all the resolutions and other acts of the Pennsylvania committee of safety, including its instructions to its Representatives in Congress, the minutes of the State convention and the Constitution which it framed, the minutes of all the succeeding assemblies or legislatures down to the end of 1781, and the Articles of Confederation of the United States. This was a formidable task, but he performed it promptly and the volume was published in 1782—the fundamental record of the Pennsylvania Colonial and State Government from 1774 to 1781. After retiring from the Treasurership of the United States, in 1789, Hillegas remained in private life in Philadelphia, and there died, on September 29, 1804, leaving a memory of ability and integrity which the nation he served may well gratefully cherish.

NORWAY RELEASES SILVER COINS.

The Finance Department of Norway has recently disposed of the stock of subsidiary coins, withdrawn from circulation on account of the smuggling of silver to a metal firm in London, amounting to 96 tons of silver, the valuation of which reached about sixteen million. According to the value of silver at this time, it amounts to about eleven millions.—Free trans. by J. deLagerberg.

PAPER MONEY FOR MEXICO.

The new bank of issue of the Mexican Government, with a capital of 100,000,000 pesos, will radically change business conditions there, in the opinion of John B. Glenn, Mexican representative of the Equitable Trust Company, New York City, who recently returned from Mexico City.

The chief need of Mexican commerce, Mr. Glenn said, is a paper currency. It is impossible for the business men there to think in large figures, he added, when all payments must be made in gold or silver coins.

"The financial district of the capital of Mexico," he explained, "presents a picture quite different from that of Wall Street or the market centre of any other large city here. Messenger boys are rushing here and there with large money bags in their arms jingling with gold coin. It is a wonder that robberies do not occur, as the banks have no such protection as serial numbers in case of theft. Most of this awkward exchange, however, is carried on without loss, and no armed guards are employed, even when large sums are involved."

The new bank, in addition to providing the country with a fluid currency, will rediscount loans in a manner similar to the Federal Reserve here. The Mexican Government will furnish 51,000,000 pesos of its capital, and the remainder will be sought from private Mexican banks.

BORDER MONEY.

When Westport, Kan., changed its name to "The Town of Kansas" (later Kansas City), about a hundred years ago, border money was minted in Philadelphia and shipped most of the way by river boats to the young town of Kansas, where it was distributed. It saved the Far West from Eastern panics. Much of the gold was originally imported from Mexico in 1852-3. The following sums were paid as—

Annuities to the Indians	\$1,110,000
To the army	2,000,000
Mail money	200,000
New Mexico	1,500

Border money made Kansas City the clearing house of the Southwest and enlarged its position as a market. When the Indians received their annuity they did not hide it in a sock. They bought beads and savage colored calicos. The army men used their money in divers ways. The mail money was paid direct to citizens of Missouri who had contracted for carrying the mail across the prairies, and much of the money that went to New Mexico was spent in trade.

J. deL.

SEEK TO MAKE DOLLAR BILLS LAST LONGER.

Intensive studies to find out how to make the \$1 bills last longer are being conducted jointly by the Bureau of Efficiency and the Bureau of Standards. The Government manufactures twenty carloads of these bills a year, but, due to the quality of the material now used, they wear out sooner than the experts think they should, and must be replaced.

The paper used is made from rags, about 75 per cent. linen and 25 per cent. cotton; but as the rag supply is under constant strain, experiments are being carried on to see if the Government cannot employ other bases, such as wood pulp, manila hemp, an African grass called esparta, ramie, and Kansas wheat straw. Other manufacturers have been using these, while the Government has been clinging to rags.

YES, BUT THERE ARE EVIDENCES OF CIRCULATION.

"THE NUMISMATIST is a good magazine (or should have said brilliant proof), and I do not want to miss a copy."—From a pleased subscriber in Florida.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

CALIFORNIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE HALF DOLLAR.

The half dollar commemorating the 75th anniversary of the admission of California to the Union has met with a sale that exceeds expectations, it is officially reported. The authorized issue was 300,000, and of this number 100,000 have already been struck at the San Francisco Mint, most of which were sold at the pageant in San Francisco during the week September 5 to 12.

The designs are by Jo Mora, of Carmel, Cal., a noted resident sculptor. The coin bears on the obverse a characteristic figure of a California miner of 1849, with his crude pan, leaning over a placer, looking intently for a glimpse of the magic dust that made California famous over night. The reverse shows a California bear, the symbol of her freedom from Mexico in 1846.

Within the next few weeks those coins remaining unsold of this issue will revert to bullion, it is reported. October 31st has been fixed as the date for melting unsold pieces.

A LETTER FROM THE ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The brief report of John H. Snow, of St. Louis, District Secretary of the A. N. A. for Missouri, at the Detroit Convention of the A. N. A., on numismatic conditions in his district, has been followed by the following letter to President Wormser from John M. Wulfin, a long-time member of the A. N. A. as well as a member of the St. Louis Numismatic Society:

ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 13, 1925.

Mr. Moritz Wormser,
President, American Numismatic Association,
95 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My Dear Sir: May I add a few remarks to those of Mr. J. H. Snow about the St. Louis Numismatic Society, published in the October number of *THE NUMISMATIST*

It is true that our Society contains more students than collectors, but the students are rather mature. Dr. Duncan, our secretary and librarian, is professor of Greek and Latin at the Washington University; Dr. McFayden is professor of ancient history at the University; Dr. Shipley is head of the Latin department and director of the Summer School and of the University Extension Courses; Dr. Tavenner is professor of Latin and Greek; Dr. Throop is head of the Greek department and assistant to the chancellor. The writer, while a layman, has been a student of numismatics for forty years. We have no undergraduate students in our Society, but a few of these occasionally attend our meetings, as do members of the Classical Club of St. Louis. I may add that we have probably the most valuable numismatic library west of New York City and receive all the important journals published in Europe or the United States.

It is true that our little group is especially interested in ancient coins (not only Roman Imperials), and ventures to believe that the decadrachms of Syracuse are more beautiful than any American silver dollar and that the coins with the portraits of Scipio, Sulla, Pompey, Caesar, Brutus or Mark Antony are more interesting than the Indian, eagle or buffalo on our American coins. But, of course, this is an individual opinion. As we respect the taste of those who hold different views, we welcome all who are interested in any field of numismatics. Only three of our fifteen or sixteen members are active collectors, hence our Society is not attractive to dealers or semi-dealers, which, in part, accounts for our small membership.

At our monthly meetings, of which we usually have six during the winter and spring, especially interesting articles in the recent numismatic journals are briefly reviewed by various members and a paper presented on some topic by one of the "students." Our program for the coming winter, for example, begins with a paper on a hoard of eighty Byzantine solidi of the Emperor Manuel, recently acquired for the Society. For the later meetings a series of papers on the Roman coinage of the period from 91 to 31 B. C. is planned. As you know, this is probably the most important period in ancient history, possibly of all history, as it decided the course of civilization for a thousand years or more.

I should not have written at such a length, but as our Society has been a member of the A. N. A. since its organization in 1915, and has never intruded on your time or space during all this time, I trust that your editor will be lenient in his criticism.

Very truly,
JOHN M. WULFING.

We are more than pleased to publish Mr. Wulfin's letter, because of the information it contains and for the light it throws on a numismatic organization that seems to desire no publicity in a numismatic publication. For ten years the St. Louis Numismatic Society has been a member of the A. N. A., and during that time no reports of its meetings have been furnished for

publication. To this we have no criticism to offer, because in matters of this kind the decision is always with the organization concerned. But after reading Mr. Wulfin's letter we feel that members of the A. N. A. and other readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* have been the losers in not being privileged to read reports of the transactions of the society and the papers that have been read before it.

It is rather unusual for a numismatic society of fifteen members to contain only three active collectors. Since the definition of numismatics is the science of coins and medals, and not necessarily the collecting of them, the society doubtless is able to accomplish its purpose as an organization without each member being an active collector.

Now that the society has come from behind the screen and has partially disclosed the standing of the men composing its membership, as well as the class of coins it studies and discusses, we feel sure that it has greatly strengthened its position with other collectors and numismatic organizations. We sincerely hope its individual members will see the mutual advantage that will result by becoming members of the A. N. A. and by furnishing reports of its meetings for publication in its official magazine.

WALDO TELLS OF HIS DESIRE IN VERSE.

I'd like to keep a Coin Shop—a humming little Coin Shop—
 A stunning little Coin Shop in some secluded street—
 A place serene and quiet, secure from noise and riot!
 I'd like to keep a Coin Shop where Coin Folk all could meet!

I'd like to keep a Coin Shop—a trying little Coin Shop—
 A prying little Coin Shop of great nummery lore,
 Where the curious Coin Folk could come and calmly gloat!
 I'd like to keep a Coin Shop with plenty stock in store!

I'd like to keep a Coin Shop—a lazy little Coin Shop—
 A crazy little Coin Shop to browse in every day!
 There the rare, extremely fine might have an artist's time;
 I'd like to keep a Coin Shop, just pleasure to display

I'd like to keep a Coin Shop—a funny little Coin Shop—
 A sunny little Coin Shop for you—and you—and you!
 Where methods all would be square, you'd want, aye, to be there.
 I'd like to keep a Coin Shop, that's what I'd like to do!

—Waldo C. Moore, in the *Lewisburg Leader*.

YORKSHIRE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Volume II, Part 5, of the Transactions of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society, of Hull, England, embracing the years 1922, 1923 and 1924, has been received. The contents include a list of officers for 1925 and a list of members of the Society; "English Regal Coins Struck at York," by T. Pickersgill; "Numismatics in Schools," by J. Digby Firth, F.L.S.; "Hoard of Silver Coins Found at Scotton, Yorkshire," by T. Sheppard, M.Sc.; "Commerce and Transport Numismatics," by T. Sheppard, M.Sc.; "York Pennies of Henry III," by T. Sheppard, M.Sc. Numerous papers in addition to the above were read before the Society during the three years covered by the report, most of them relating to English numismatics.

EXHIBIT OF COINS AT CARTHAGE, ILL.

On October 1, 2 and 3, John D. Nichols, of Canton, Mo., made an exhibit of ancient and modern coins at Carthage, Ill., under the patronage of the Dime Savings Bank of that place. About 2000 printed folders describing the exhibit were distributed to the visitors. The exhibit included many interesting pieces, as well as odd and novel shapes and forms of the world's currency.

PROPOSED U. S. DOLLAR OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Treasury officials virtually have decided upon the production of a new coin as a possible solution of the difficulty presented by the rapid deterioration and replacement of dollar bills. The Treasury has failed in its effort to popularize either the old silver dollar or the \$2 bill.

With this object in view, they are now conducting experiments with a combined gold and silver dollar. This coin would be of smaller size and less weight than the old cartwheel. It would have a distinctive appearance that would prevent its being mistaken for other metal coins, and would also be distinguished by the additional weight which its gold content would assure. In size, it is probable that it would be between the present 25 cents and half-dollar. It is possible that it might consist of a gold center with a rim of silver, but even if it is composed of a gold-silver alloy, it would be of such an appearance as to attract attention and popularity.

It is not the purpose of the Treasury to stop the production of the paper dollar entirely. Those who prefer bills will still be able to get them, but the Treasury is determined to put some of the "dollar exchange" business on a metallic basis.

The hard usage to which paper dollars are subjected more than doubles the cost of currency production by the United States. The dollar bill is the common laborer of American currency. The dollar bill changes hands an average of 10 times as often as the \$5 bill, 30 times as often as the \$10 bill and 100 times as often as the \$20 bill.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

MR. VENN'S NUMISMATIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

In the Bankers' Service Bulletin, Chicago, Ill., for August, 1925, Theodore J. Venn, of that city, a member of the A. N. A., contributes an article entitled "If a Customer Should Hand You a Beaver Coin," in which he describes these coins, as well as the issues of Clark, Gruber & Co., Conway & Co. and John Parsons & Co. Displayed as a feature of the article are the two verses, "Those Presentation Pieces," contributed by Mr. Venn to THE NUMISMATIST for July, 1925.

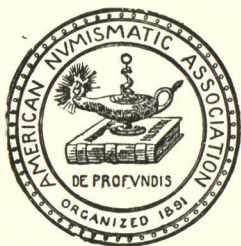
In the same publication for September, 1925, Mr. Venn contributes an article entitled "The Increasing Rarity of Old United States Coins." In this article the author discusses the present prices or values of United States silver coins struck before 1825 or 1830, which are based on recent auction prices or dealers' fixed price lists. He believes that the growing scarcity of the early United States coins is due largely to the increasing number of new collectors who are buying only the coins that are at least a century old, and also that there is a tendency among new collectors to first buy the rarer coins in a given series and then to add to them the later and more common pieces, reversing the usual order of procedure of most collectors.

MOTORISTS VISIT THE NUMISMATIST.

The first visitors to the new office of THE NUMISMATIST were John W. Horner and A. H. Plumb, president and treasurer, respectively, of the Rochester Numismatic Association. They were en route from Washington to Philadelphia on a week's motor trip through New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland and called to pay their respects to the editor. They were accompanied by Mrs. Horner and Mrs. Plumb.

FINLAND TO RESUME GOLD STANDARD.

At a meeting of bank representatives of Finland it was proposed that the State Council resume the gold standard by framing a coin law to put the parity of the dollar at 39 marks and 70 penni.—(Free trans. by J. deLagerberg.)



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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EDW. T. NEWELL, American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York City.
A. C. HUTCHINSON, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

BRAND, H. A.—Ohio—174 Woolper Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
BRANDON, BASIL—California—327 Twenty-sixth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
BRIGGS, C. E.—Iowa—Lisbon, Iowa.
BURMEISTER, L. A., JR.—Minnesota, Wisconsin—1151 Eighteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
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CONNOR, JOHN M., JR.—New Jersey—Woodwild, Metuchen, N. J.
CHAPMAN, HENRY—Pennsylvania—333 S. Sixteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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GRAY, HARRY A.—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont—41 Rockland St., Boston, Mass.
GONZALES, J. J.—Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama—88 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
HANLEY, A. L.—Maine—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.
HOARE, E. A.—Michigan—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
HERZ, C. O.—Nevada—Care R. Herz & Bros., Reno, Nev.
KOHLER, RUD.—New York—70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
KUSTERER, LEONARD—Connecticut—126 Summit St., Bridgeport, Conn.
LARDNER, FOSTER—Rhode Island—320 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
LEES, JUDGE W. A. D.—Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba—Box U, Camrose, Alberta, Canada.
LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
LAWLESS, ELMER—Illinois—2224 S. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MEHL, B. MAX—Texas, Arizona—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
MOELLERING, C. E.—Indiana—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
PEREZ, GILBERT S.—Philippine Islands—Box 10, Lucena, Tay., P. I.
RENAUD, L. A.—Quebec—53 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.
REID, R. L.—British Columbia—1333 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
SCHIRMER, G.—Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming—1350 Franklin St., Denver, Col.
STOVALL, O. P.—Tennessee, Kentucky—109 E. Lafayette St., Jackson, Tenn.
SNOW, JOHN H.—Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas—3702 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
THORSON, N. T.—Nebraska, Kansas—Omaha, Neb.
WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
YODER, ALBERT H.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted November 1, 1925.

- 2920 E. P. Schaefer, 4030 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
 2921 John M. Werner, P. O. Box 451, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 2922 Mrs. Isaac S. Wolf, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
 2923 Newman Hungerford, P. O. Box 1082, Hartford, Conn.
 2924 Clarence P. Heath, 2716 Rochester Drive, Detroit, Mich.
 2925 Charles J. Molnar, 10018 Sophia Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
 2926 Henry W. Bearden, care Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 2927 James L. Way, 443 South 26th Street, Lincoln, Neb.
 2928 S. Wharton Haney, 6035 Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 2929 G. E. Pauli, 309 West Bridge Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 2930 Mrs. Vidua de Crispulo Zamora, Calle R, Hidalgo Quiapo, Manila, P.I.
 2931 G. E. Mustelier, Cuban Consul, 1027 Piikoi Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 2932 William B. Dodd, 722 Tenth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
 2933 Alex J. Rosborough, 2531 19th Avenue, Oakland, Cal.
 2934 Heinrich Hirsch, Barerstr. 20 I, Munich, Germany.
 2935 Douglas Crary, 508 Liberty Street, Warren, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to October 15, 1925. If no objections are received prior to December 1, 1925, the applicants will become members on that date and thier names will be published in the December issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Giuseppe Ros (Modern Chinese Coins), Italian Legation, Peking, China	Mrs. Moritz Wormser F. C. C. Boyd
Mrs. Helen Lynch Boyd (United States Gold), 33 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.	F. C. C. Boyd Mrs. Moritz Wormser
Ludwig Grabow (General), 15 Vogelsang, Rostock, Germany	Harry H. Yawger Moritz Wormser
Eldridge Tucker (United States Cents), 497 Allison Avenue, Washington, Pa.	Julius Gutttag Moritz Wormser
Charles F. Lehrenkrauss (General), 299 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
John Amos West (United States Coins), Care City National Bank, Wichita Falls, Texas.	Mrs. Blanche Gutttag Moritz Wormser
Miss Mildred Mary Beims (Dollar-size silver), 731 Leland Avenue, University City, Mo.	John H. Snow Harry T. Wilson
Clyde S. Gehr (Coins and Medals), Care Dauphin Deposit Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa.	Julius Gutttag F. A. Livingston
V. H. Rath sack (United States and General), 3118 Leavenworth St., Omaha, Neb.	Julius Gutttag Moritz Wormser

Changes of Address.

- Charles L. Clarke, from 109 Elmwood Boul. S., Schenectady, N. Y., to 415 Rugby Road, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Rev. Theo. Roser, from Morist Seminary, Washington, D. C., to 127 Edg-
 ington Lane, Wheeling, W. Va.
 John H. Snow, from 3702 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo., to 3716 Del-
 mar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 Chickering Nelson, from 315 Cherry Ave., Long Beach, Cal., to 780 Daw-
 son Ave., Long Beach, Cal.
 Harry Lang Strauss, from 216 West 100th St., New York, N. Y., to 210
 West 70th St., New York, N. Y.
 J. deLagerberg, from Shoreham, L. I., N. Y., to 240 Midland Ave., East
 Orange, N. J.
 Thomas W. Voetter, from R. F. D. No. 6, Fort Wayne, Ind., to care Ameri-
 can Consulate, Curacao, Dutch West Indies.

W. C. Putnam, Jr., from Cola Ice and Fuel Plant, Columbia, S. C., to General Delivery, Columbia, S. C.

Everett L. Granville, from 53 Appleton Circle, Fitchburg, Mass., to Box 2, East Brookfield, Mass.

Martin S. Meigs, from General Delivery, Edgertown, Mass., to 105 Washington St., Weymouth, Mass.

Meyer Mansbach, from 139 Holbrook Ave., Detroit, Mich., to 34 Hazlewood Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Clarence A. Loveridge, from 59 Ludlow St., Waterbury, Conn., to Maple Ave., Cheshire, Conn.

Rev. John Suchos, from General Delivery, Eynon, Pa., to General Delivery, Mocanaqua, Pa.

G. F. Brinkman, from General Delivery, Vassar, Mich., to General Delivery, Yale, Mich.

Charles H. Windmiller, from 20 Cascade Road, Winchester, Mass., to 20 Canada Road, Winchester, Mass.

Isedor Segal, from 1008 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash., to 337 Ninth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

N. L. Holstein, from 320 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Can., to 1475 Bleury Street, Montreal, Can.

The following changes have taken place among our District Secretaries.

George F. Brown, Illinois District, resigned.

L. A. Caldwell, New Mexico District, resigned.

Delmont L. Angell, Wisconsin District, resigned.

M. Sorensen, Iowa District, resigned.

Appointed to fill the vacancies created by the above resignations, with the exception of the District of New Mexico, which is left open, are:

Elmer Lawless, 2224 South Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Illinois District.

L. A. Burmeister, Jr., 1151 18th Street, Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin and Minnesota District.

C. E. Briggs, Lisbon, Iowa, Iowa District.

The following members have been admitted as life members:

Joseph A. Sloan, Pittsburgh, Pa., Membership Certificate No. 18.

Edward A. Hoare, Detroit, Mich., Membership Certificate No. 19.

A. A. Grinnell, Detroit, Mich., Membership Certificate No. 20.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION.

To the Ladies of the American Numismatic Association:

It is difficult to express my appreciation of your thoughtfulness and kindness during the Detroit convention in sending me the box of beautiful flowers, which I enjoyed so much. It cheered me and gave me happiness to know that you thought of me. Gratefully yours,

MRS. L. J. WOOLSEY.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1925.

ADDITION TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

"Etude sur les Messageries et les Postes d'Après des Documents Métalliques et Imprimés, Précédée d'un Essai Numismatique sur les Ponts et Chaussées" (Study on Messenger and Postal Service from Metallic and Printed Documents, Preceded by a Numismatic Essay on Bridges and Roads). Published by J. Florange and L. Ciani. Paris, 1925.

This very attractive volume just off the press has been donated to the A. N. A. Library by the author, Mr. Charles Florange. The book is beautifully printed, consisting of 542 pages, with numerous illustrations in the text and on separate plates. It is chiefly a historical study of the development of postal and messenger service in France, with supplementary infor-

mation on the same subject in countries outside of France. A further part of the book is devoted to a list of medals, tokens, jetons and insignia which have reference to or pictorial representation of bridges, road development and engineering structures.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

In the issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* for November, 1900, the leading article is entitled "The Farthings of Queen Anne." Other contents are: "Gleanings From the 'Pilot' of Robert Morris, LL.D."; "Hooper's Restrikes"; "Medals for Canadian Indians"; "Old Paper Money," etc. The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of seven new applicants, one of whom is A. R. Frey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who later served as President of the A. N. A. for three years and who also was editor of *THE NUMISMATIST* in 1911.

CORRECTIONS.

In the advertisement of B. Max Mehl in last month's issue he desired to call attention to the announcement on the cover page of the catalog of his sale of October 20. Through an error the advertisement read "August 20."

In referring last month to the sale of photographs of the Heath Memorial the street address of Donald R. Heath was omitted. His address is 651 Barrington Road, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday evening, September 11th, 1925, at the Kloster Glocke, 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Mr. J. M. Swanson presiding. Present: Mr. and Mrs. Wormser, Messrs. Swanson, Smith, Blake, Firestone, Boyd, Wood, Robertson, Valentine, Newell and Miller. Visiting was Mr. G. Ros, of Peking, China.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion made and carried, the order of business was changed so as to expedite the business of the session.

Special committees reported progress.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Robertson: 20kr. of Sweden, 1925, new issue, not placed in circulation, but, like the kr.5 of 1920, kept in the gold reserve.

Mr. Wormser: Double thaler of Christian IV of Denmark, triple thaler of Norway, riksdaler of Sweden, 1559; square double thaler of Breslau, and silber-groschen of Halle, 1920.

Mr. Firestone: Collection of fractional currency, including a pair of Grant and Sherman 15-cent essays with unsevered obverses.

Mr. Wood: Gold piece of Menelik of Abyssinia.

Mr. Wood called attention to the fact that 1915 Lincoln cents were apparently scarce, although fifty-six millions were struck. He said that for several months he had been recording the dates of all cents that passed through his hands in order to see if the ratio of pieces found in any way coincided with the number struck. For the most part, the numbers struck gave a very good indication of the number of pieces one would find. None bearing the date of 1922 were met with in the East, as only about seven millions of these were struck at the Denver Mint. For the most part, only a few of the 1924 pieces were found in general circulation. With reference to the Abyssinian gold piece exhibited, this he recently acquired for the American Numismatic Society. This piece is larger than the four different gold pieces which have been going the rounds of commerce of late, and makes a fifth variety. It was struck from the dies of the silver quarter talari coin and was intended for presentation purposes, as undoubtedly were all of the other gold coins.

Mr. Newell, our proxy at Detroit, reported as to the election of officers at

the A. N. A. convention. A unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Newell for his work.

Mr. Wormser gave an interesting resume of the principal events of convention week, speaking feelingly of the esteem in which the late Dr. Heath's memory was held and to whom a monument was unveiled at Monroe under the auspices of the A. N. A.

It was decided that the topic for the October meeting be "Coins with Hebraic Inscriptions."

Adjourned 10.10 P. M.—THOS. S. MILLER, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday evening, October 9th, 1925, at the Kloster Glocke, 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Mr. J. M. Swanson presiding. Present: Mrs. Swanson, Messrs. Swanson, Beesley, Blake, Boyd, Case, Firestone, Heaton, McCaughey, Newell, Smith, Robertson, Wood and Wormser. Visitor: Mr. G. Ros, of Peking, China.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Several innovations were made at this meeting, the more important being the placing of the President halfway down the side of the long table instead of at the head of the table, and the exhibits were displayed on a side table instead of being handed around for inspection as heretofore.

Mr. Howland Wood was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Blake: First issue of \$1 bills, numbered 10, 100, 1000 and 2000.

Mr. Newell: Shekels and half-shekels of the years 1, 2, 3 and 4; several shekels of the Second Revolt, containing one unpublished variety. Most of these coins were from a recent hoard. Also many quarter-shekels showing restriking over Roman and Caesarean denarii and drachms of the Emperors from Titus to Hadrian. A selection of copper coins in fine condition of the Hasmonean princes and of the First and Second Revolts. Also a coin counterstruck by the Roman Tenth Legion after the fall of Jerusalem.

Mr. Wormser: Continental coins with Hebrew inscriptions, all with the name of Jehovah; Denmark, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 ducats; Sweden, a number of silver and gold coins; Germany, gold and silver "city views," guarded by the name of Jehovah.

Mr. Wood: Several Columbia farthings; two silver coins from Tarim, and a dozen thin brass pieces with Hebrew inscriptions used for giving to beggars in Germany; forty of these equalled a small current coin which could be exchanged at the money brokers.

Mr. Robertson: The new issue of Lithuania.

Mr. Ros: Several decorations of the Republic of China, including Order of the Golden Grain, First Class; Order of the Tiger, First Class, and several decorations of military leaders, showing their respective portraits etched on the medals.

Each of the exhibitors spoke of his coins, and a general discussion followed.

Mr. Wormser took up the question as to why the word "Jehovah" in Hebrew was used on certain coins. Although various theories were advanced, no conclusions were reached. The suggestion was made that probably the word was placed thereon for its talismanic value.

Mr. Newell spoke of the styles of lettering on the Jewish coins, giving his reasons for the probable dating on certain of the pieces. Mr. Newell also gave the history of the pieces which were counterstamped for the Tenth Legion at Jerusalem.

Mr. Wood asked if anyone could give the reason for, and the minting place of, the Columbia farthings.

Mr. Blake, chairman of the Executive Committee, reported on the reason for rearranging the seating at this meeting.

The Chair called attention to the fact that a Nominating Committee was to be elected. Mr. Wood nominated Messrs. Boyd and Wormser, and Mr. Swanson nominated Mr. Newell. These names were seconded, and the nominations closed. The Secretary was directed to cast a ballot, which was accordingly done.

It was decided that the topic for the November meeting be "Counter-stamped Coins."

Mr. Heaton, who had not been present at any of the meetings for a year,

expressed his pleasure at being back in New York and once again at a Club meeting.

An interesting discussion of wrong heads on coins and medals took place—how throughout all ages, when a portrait of an individual was not available or was unknown, any likely head was substituted. Numerous instances were cited.

Mr. Wormser made a motion that the Club membership be increased. He considered that there were many collectors in or around New York who should be approached with regard to joining the Numismatic Club and that the Executive Committee should act on this matter. The motion was seconded and carried.

It was also suggested that a multigraphed letter be sent to those members who but infrequently attend the Club meetings. A motion was made and carried that such letters be sent, and \$5 was appropriated for this purpose.

Adjourned at 10 P. M.—HOWLAND WOOD, Acting Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 121st meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill on Wednesday, August 26th, 1925, at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco, Cal., at 8 P. M. The following members were present: Messrs. Turrill, Mohr, Sherow, Kraft, Goodman, Hill, Rausch, Goldsmith, Twitchell, Hertzberg and Hansen. Guest, Mr. Rosborough.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Goodman: \$10 U. S. gold, 1800, perfect condition; schilling, Austria, 1924; several California Pioneer checks, bank notes and bills; \$20 bill, Mechanics National Bank, New York.

Mr. Turrill: California Diamond Jubilee half dollar; Fort Vancouver Centennial half dollar.

Mr. Goldsmith: \$1, 1911, Hongkong.

The resignation of Mr. Seeborn was read and accepted with regrets.

On motion made and carried the expenditure of \$2.50 was authorized for the purchase of California Diamond Jubilee half dollars for Mr. Wormser and Mr. Zerbe. The coins were forwarded to Detroit via air mail.

Mr. Alex. J. Rosborough was elected to membership in the Society.

Mr. Twitchell, who was ill at our last meeting, brought a part of his Chinese collection for exhibit. The specimens included turtle-back coins (800-1000 B. C.), the earliest known medium of exchange; spear money, temple money and modern Chinese money, also Korean marriage medals. Mr. Twitchell explained these coins in a most interesting manner and was accorded a vote of thanks.

It was decided to devote the next meeting to "the most interesting coins in my collection, which are of the 50 cent size."

An auction of various lots followed.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 535 Fairmount Ave., Oakland, Cal.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The fifty-first meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, September 9, at Weber's Cafe. Those present were: Messrs. Cathcart, Joers, Rottner, Porubsky, Gregg, Freeman, Fisher and Callery.

The club entertained Farran Zerbe as guest.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Messrs. Judson Brenner, Farran Zerbe and Gideon Carlstrom were proposed as members and, under suspension of the rules, were elected members of the club.

The President made a report on a program to start junior numismatic clubs among the high-school students.

Mr. Zerbe gave a talk on the A. N. A. convention and numismatics in general and the Secretary and President Cathcart made a report on the convention.

Among the exhibits were the following:

Farran Zerbe: 1804 dollar; a complete set of gold coins of 1915; Oaxaca, Mexico, from a centavo to 60 pesos, comprising 40 varieties and being complete as to types. Of the 60 pesos, only 23 were struck. The Vancouver and California half dollars were also exhibited.

G. Carlstrom: Paper fem daler, silvermint, issued by Sweden, 1776, en-

dorsed by France, with three seals of Sweden; 1918 quarter over 1917; medal of King Oscar II, which was given to the American Swedish singers on their visit to Sweden to commemorate the King's 25th Jubilee. This was personally presented to Mr. Carlstrom by the King of Sweden.

Mr. Rottner: Medal to commemorate the death of August Strindberg; a King bronze Lincoln medal; very fine medal of General Tilly, commemorating victory at Leipsic.

Mr. Freeman: Eight specimens of Massachusetts "Promises to Pay," 1778, in the very best of condition.

The minutes closed with general discussion of numismatics, led by Mr. Zerbe.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary, Care the Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held in Carnegie Institute Tuesday evening, October 6, President George F. Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Kraft, Locker, Manning, Frolich, Piper, Gaede, Parker, Trautman and Gies.

Coins were exhibited as follows:

Mr. Locker: Fourteen half dollars, 1831, all different varieties.

Mr. Manning: Three varieties of 1795 half dollar, one with three leaves under eagle's wings; also half dollars of 1803, two varieties of 1806 and one of 1811; also 1801 and 1798 U. S. cents.

Mr. Frolich: Silver dollar, 1795, three varieties; 1795 half eagle, two varieties; 1805 quarter eagle; 1873 \$3 gold piece; \$10, Clark, Gruber & Co., 1861; \$5, Norris, Grieg & Norris, 1849; \$10, United States Assay Office, 1853; U. S. \$5, 1852; 1795 cent, thin planchet; 1795 half dime.

Mr. Marlier: Half dollars, 1806 over 9 and 1861 S mint; quarter eagle, 1839, C mint; 1807 dime; 1880 Trade dollar; cup-shaped Mexican dollar full of chop marks; Mexican dollar counterstamped with key; silver coin of Morocco; Chinese dollar, Fung Tien province; six foreign gold coins; silver medallion crown of Hildesheim; double pound, King George of England.

Mr. Gies: Silver half dollars, 1812, 1823, 1825, 1845 over 1841, O mint; 1845 over 1843, O mint; 1845 over horizontal 6, O mint; 1846 over horizontal 6, P mint; California Diamond Jubilee half dollar, 1925; silver crown of Saxony, 1808; seven broken bank notes; \$5 First National Bank of Clarion, Pa.; \$1 greenback, 1862.

Adjourned to meet Tuesday, November 3.—A. C. GIES, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The 300th meeting, September 15, 1925, at the Osburn House. Members present: Messrs. Bauer, Plumb, Horner, Dr. Parker, Kolb, Woodbury, Clark, Prior, Amberg, Dr. French and Lange. Visitor, Mr. Rockwood.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

We celebrated our 300th meeting with a dinner at the Osburn House, and numismatic talks and jokes enlivened the fine repast. After the dinner Mr. Bauer invited the members to his house, and casually mentioned that this was his birthday. After extending their wishes for many happy returns we spent a most delightful evening viewing his wonderful collection of ancients, which can hardly be surpassed for beauty and rarity. Dr. French, who had to leave us after dinner, heralded his approach by several phone calls, each one a little nearer, until the genial Doctor arrived and brought a present to our birthday celebrant, which he generously shared with us.

At a late hour we adjourned to October 6th.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—On Thursday evening, September 17, 1925, the Detroit Coin Club met in the Dime Bank Building. The members present were: Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Christiansen, Dworkauski, Greene, A. A. Grinnell, Heath, Helfrich, Hoare, Hutchinson, Ingram, Powell, Rapp, Stewart and Watson.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Watson: Coins of Jamaica, North Borneo, Pulupenang, Hongkong, Straits Settlement, Bermuda, Barbadoes, British Guinea, British West Africa, East Africa, Egypt, etc., all British Colonies.

Mr. Dworkauski: Poland, Sigismund III, $\frac{1}{4}$ thaler, 1622; 6 groschen, 1596; 3 groschen, 1597; 3 groschen, 1594; August III, 18 groschen, 1760; $\frac{1}{4}$ thaler, 1756; 6 groschen, 1762.

Mr. Christiansen: Medal, Seige of the Bastille, 80 mm., made by Andrews, in Paris.

Mr. Hoare: Collection of Confederate bills; Rosa Americana, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 penny.

Mr. Watson gave a talk on coins of the British Colonies.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 P. M.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The semi-monthly meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held on October 1, 1925, at the Dime Bank Building. The members present were: Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Brisley, Dworkauski, Christiansen, A. A. Grinnell, Hoare, Hutchinson, Heath, Ingram, Newcomb, Livingston, Powell, Rapp and Watson.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Rapp: Complete set of Presidential medals.

Mr. Ingram: 600 pieces English gold and silver.

Mr. Newcomb: Collection of cents, dimes, quarters, halves and dollars; Roman and Greek coins.

Mr. Andrews: Swiss franc pieces.

The first installment of the collection of the late Arthur Pressland was sold at auction. This consisted mostly of English gold and silver.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:45 P. M.—A. C. HUTCHINSON Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held on Thursday evening, September 3, at the Dime Bank Building. The members present were: Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Dworkowski, Christiansen, A. A. Grinnell, Green, Helfrich, Hoare, Hutchinson, Hudson, Powell, Stewart and Watson; Mr. Farran Zerbe, visitor.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Christiansen: Medals of Polish kings; dollar size from Boleslaus I, 992, A. D., to Stanislaus I, 1736; French medals, 45 pieces, from Charlemagne to present time.

Mr. Zerbe: Mexican Revolutionary Collection. Also two 1804 dollars—one genuine. Also new issues of Czecho-Slovakia.

Mr. Hoare: Greek coins of Alexander the Great.

Mr. Zerbe gave an interesting talk on the 1804 dollar, using his two specimens as illustrations.

The meeting adjourned at 11.30 P. M.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

NEW YORK JUNIOR NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of a regular meeting of the New York Junior Numismatic Club, held Monday evening, June 8, 1925, at 9.30 P. M., at 17 Van Buren St., Baldwin, Long Island. Present were Messrs. Condon, Leo and Paul Steidel, Stanicich, Klein, Novack and Metzler.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Reports of Secretary and Treasurer were read.

Report of Librarian-Curator shows a donation of foreign catalogs from Mr. Julius Gutttag, a member.

Exhibits were as follows:

Leo Steidel: Small foreign coins from India, Guatemala, Panama and Sweden.

Paul Steidel: Brazilian issues.

Frank Condon: American colonial coins, including a pewter piece of James II for Florida, and some ancient Greek and Roman.

Adolph Klein: Coins of Venetia, fourteenth century.

Trifone Stanicich: Copper token of Liege, of Episcopal mint, period of 1156. Also some fine Roman Imperial denarii, including a beautiful gem of a fourth bronze of Licinius, Sr. (263 A. D.); another scarce piece of Ulpia Severina, wife of Emperor Aurelian, she being unknown to history except for her coins. Also the following foreign counterstamped coins: Trinidad, Ferdinand VII, 1812, 2 reales; Trinidad, Joseph Napoleon, 1812, 4 reales;

Costa Rica, counterstamped on George III shilling, 1816; Costa Rica, on Colombia 50 centavos, 1874; Costa Rica, on Spanish 2 reales of Isabella.

Refreshments served and meeting adjourned 10.30 P. M.—ADOLPH KLEIN, Secretary-Treasurer, 153 Ackroyd Ave., Jamaica, New York City.

NEW YORK JUNIOR NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of a regular meeting of the New York Junior Numismatic Club held on Monday evening, June 22, 1925, at 6830 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, New York City, at 9.30 P. M. Present were Messrs. Novack, Klein, Condon, Metzler and Leo and Paul Steidel.

Motion made by Mr. Leo Steidel, seconded by Mr. Jack Novack, that the Treasurer reimburse Mr. Frank C. Condon for purchase of necessary rubber stamps.

Exhibits were as follows:

Leo Steidel: Japan silver in proof, 1 yen, 50 sen and 5 sen.

Paul Steidel: Copper issues of Brazil, 80 reis, and new issues 1924 of 100 reis and 20 reis.

Adolph Klein: Catalogue of Skilton's South American collection, hand priced and named, with list of those present at the sale.

Meeting adjourned at 9.45 P. M.—ADOLPH KLEIN, Secretary-Treasurer, 153 Ackroyd Ave., Jamaica, New York City.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Oct. 2, 1925. The Society met and dined at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston. Present: Dr. Storer in the chair, also Messrs. Wheeler, Faelten, C. A. Davis, Gray, Childs, C. W. Morse, Shepardson, Comstock, Gifford and Pond.

The secretary read the records of the previous meeting, which were accepted.

There being no business to come before the meeting, it was adjourned and the evening devoted to the exhibits, which were as follows:

Mr. Davis: American Legion past commander's badge; Gifford Balloon medal; South African Republic, 2 shillings, 1892; Jenny Lind medal with blank reverse; 1,000-mark note (in silk) of Bielefeld; medal on 100th anniversary of Dutch Independence.

Mr. Gray: American Numismatic Society, 1909, Lincoln plaque; the King Lincoln medal in silver and bronze; a rare Grant and Colfax zenotype, C. Sumner, 1851, Civil Rights.

Mr. Faelten: Egypt, decadrachm of Arsinoe; tetradrachm of Ptolemy I (the one with the true portrait).

Mr. Comstock: Mexican peso of Parral, 1913; Hongkong dollar of 1903; California quarter dollar, no date.

Mr. Morse: French Republic, 5 francs (Hercules type), 1875, Paris mint; Bank of England dollar, 1804; Prussia, Wilhelm I, thaler, 1861; Dutch Republic, 1802, gulden, struck for the East Indies, also same, quarter gulden.

Mr. Wheeler: Aragon, 1516-20, double ducat of Charles and Joanna; Naples, 1½ ducats of Alfonso, 1435-58; Kushana, stater of Kanishka, 98-106 A. D.—SHEPARD POND, Secretary, 258 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) COIN CLUB.—Regular meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. at 7.30 P. M., October 14, 1925. Members present: Messrs. Drowne, Emery, Spencer, Oliver, Pond, Kohler, Morse and Krause. Vice-President Luman S. Drowne presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted, also the Treasurer's report.

Through the efforts of Mr. John M. Oliver there has been established at the Central High School a junior coin club, composed of high-school students. Mr. Oliver has extended an invitation to these students to be present at a meeting of the Springfield Coin Club, at which time the members will give an elaborate exhibit and be ready to answer any questions pertaining to coins, medals and paper money. The club very much appreciates what Mr. Oliver has done, and this move is commended to all A. N. A. members, it being in accord with Section 2, Article I, of the Association's constitution.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Kohler: Two Fort Vancouver half dollars enclosed in a neat glass-covered case of Mr. Kohler's own make, showing at once the obverse and reverse of the coins; a California Diamond Jubilee half dollar and a Norse-American medal, issued by the Mint.

Mr. Morse: An interest-bearing \$100 Confederate note with a printed back instead of the usual blank reverse. No one knew the origin of this printed back.

Mr. Oliver: A set of broken-bank bills of the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Following an auction, the meeting was adjourned at 9.00 P. M.—W. C. EMERY, Secretary, 318 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

INDIAN MEDAL OF ANDREW JACKSON DUG UP.

While working in an alfalfa field near Stockton, Kan., about ten days ago, George Hammond found a silver disk. This is about twice the size of a silver dollar. On one side is the bust of Andrew Jackson, with the lettering around the edge, "Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America. A. D. 1829." On the reverse side is the lettering at the top, "Peace and Friendship," and underneath the lettering are the tomahawk and peace pipe crossed. Below the peace pipe and tomahawk are the hands of the white man and Indian clasped.

No one here seems to know just the meaning of the piece, but it is thought to have been one of the tokens which were struck by the United States mint, and were given to the different Indian tribes with whom treaties were made. There is nothing to show the particular tribe to whom it belonged, but it is thought to have been one of the Sioux or Cheyenne tribes.

In the field where this was found it is a common occurrence to plow up Indian relics such as arrow heads. It is believed that at one time a battle was fought on this ground.—Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE ISSUES CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

With the inauguration of its centennial year—1925—the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts, Baltimore, Md., issued a medal, designed by Hans Schuler, sculptor, who was recently made director of the Institute.

The obverse shows the alma mater seated on a marble throne, on the arms of which are the dates 1825 and 1925. In her hands are a pencil and compass, symbolic of the mechanic arts. Below the central figure is a youthful student across from whom are the symbols of the fine arts, the palette for painting, the column for architecture and the torso for sculpture.

On the reverse of the medal is engraved the official title "The Maryland Institute, For the Promotion of Mechanic Arts." In the center are the words "To Commemorate the Hundredth Anniversary" and the dates. A quarter of the Maryland coat of arms, decorated with a spray of laurel, is in the lower center. The medals are to be struck in gold, silver and bronze.

THE WHOLE THING SEEMS PLAUSIBLE.

Now comes Guy D. Brant, local jeweler, with the claim he possesses the oldest penny. He has a coin that apparently is 2,269 years old. Brant thinks the coin was struck off about the time Alexander the Great lived, about 344 B. C. It bears the likeness of Alexander with Greek inscriptions. The jeweler got the coin and several others, including two 1849 United States gold dollars from Toney Labey, who related that his father dug them up on the coast of Cuba. Brant believes the coins may be part of a buried pirate treasure.—Press Dispatch dated Defiance, Ohio.

COINS DONATED TO SWEDISH MUSEUM.

Dr. Otto Smith has donated to the National Museum coin cabinet at Stockholm, Sweden, rare collections which will make it the most prominent in Europe.—Free trans. by J. deLagerberg.

BRITISH MINT MAKING COINS FOR OTHER NATIONS.

The claim is made that the British mint on Tower Hill, where all the British and many of the foreign countries' coins are made, contains the finest craftsmen in the world. The mint has just completed an order for Poland, comprising about 20,000,000 coins. Last year it coined a large order for Russia and minted a number of gold coins for Egypt. It now has an order on hand for Lithuania to the value of \$50,000.

Copper coins can be turned out at a great rate, and in the case of silver coins, where much greater care is needed, as many as seven millions have been produced in one week. The designs on coins made at the mint are said to stand out more clearly than on those produced in other countries, and the dies are made from designs submitted.—Newspaper Clipping.

WILL ISSUE MEDALS TO BUY THE COLUMBUS PAPERS.

Following the recent offer of the Duke of Veragua to sell to the Government of Spain the archives of Christopher Columbus for a little more than 1,000,000 pesetas (about \$145,000 at present exchange), it is now proposed to strike "medals of homage" immediately for public sale at ten pesetas each to make up the sum demanded by the Duke.

Should the Government decide favorably, the medals will be struck so the archives may come into possession of the Government on October 12, Columbus Day.

Should Spain decide not to acquire the collection, the Duke of Veragua intends to offer them for purchase in the United States. He is a lineal descendant of Columbus and possesses the greater part of his ancestor's letters, maps and papers.—New York Times.

COINAGE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1925.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during September, 1925, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Standard Dollars, 370,000; Quarter Dollars, 1,700,000; Dimes, 6,859,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 6,411,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 17,737,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Peru—Silver, 458,000.

Guatemala—Silver, 847,000.

COINS UNEARTHED AT LUND, SWEDEN.

In excavating in Lund Cathedral the foundation of an older altar was uncovered, probably the church's high altar, near which a tall urn containing eighty-one silver dalers, as well as buttons, spoons and silver buckles, was discovered. The coins are Danish and German with one exception, originating from the period of Queen Christina. The spoons and buckles are ornamented with angel heads.—Free trans. by J. deLagerberg.

NEW NAMES FOR COINS IN HUNGARY.

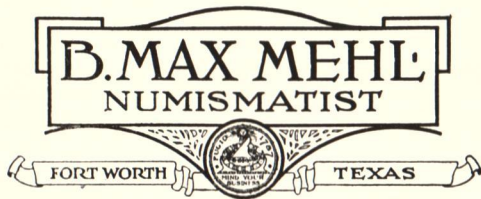
Hungary will issue new coins in January, it is reported in a dispatch from Vienna. They will be known as the "pengo" and "garas," and will replace the kronér. The "pengo" is said to be a revival of the name of an ancient Hungarian coin and will be equivalent to 12,500 paper kronén. The "garas" will be the fractional unit.

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